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• 综 述 •

# 抗血管生成治疗在恶性胸腔积液中的应用进展

刘玉杰, 田攀文

**Progress of Anti-angiogenic Therapies on Malignant Pleural Effusions**

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**Abstract:** Malignant pleural effusion(MPE) is a common complication of advanced tumors. Lung cancer and malignant pleural mesothelioma(MPM) are the most common causes of MPE. The principle of MPE treatment is to treat the thoracic cavity locally on the basis of etiological systemic treatment. Vascular endothelial growth factor(VEGF) plays a key role in the formation of MPE. Bevacizumab can inhibit the activity of VEGF, reduce the formation of MPE and improve the prognosis. This article systematically reviews the research progress of bevacizumab and other anti-angiogenic drugs on MPE caused by NSCLC and MPM, and illustrates the clinical efficacy and safety of different anti-angiogenic drugs on MPE.

**Key words:** Anti-angiogenesis; Bevacizumab; Malignant pleural effusions; Malignant mesothelioma; Non-small cell lung cancer

**摘要：**恶性胸腔积液（malignant pleural effusions, MPE）是晚期肿瘤的常见并发症，肺癌和恶性胸膜间皮瘤（malignant pleural mesothelioma, MPM）是MPE最常见的病因。MPE的治疗原则是在针对病因的全身治疗的基础上对胸腔进行局部治疗。血管内皮生长因子（vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF）在MPE形成中的多个环节起着关键作用。贝伐珠单抗能抑制VEGF的活性，减少MPE的形成，改善患者预后。本综述系统回顾了贝伐珠单抗及其他抗血管生成药物在非小细胞肺癌（non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC）和MPM相关MPE中的研究进展，阐述了不同抗血管生成药物对MPE的临床疗效和安全性。

**关键词：**抗血管生成；贝伐珠单抗；恶性胸腔积液；恶性间皮瘤；非小细胞肺癌

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## 0 引言

多种良、恶性疾病侵犯或转移至胸膜可以产生胸腔积液。恶性胸腔积液（malignant pleural effusions, MPE）是指胸腔积液中查见肿瘤细胞或胸膜活检组织中查见肿瘤细胞。良性胸腔积液（benign pleural effusion, BPE）则与感染、心脏疾病、血栓栓塞、药物、系统性疾病等有关<sup>[1]</sup>。常见的良性和平性胸膜疾病，见表1<sup>[2]</sup>。

MPE占胸腔积液的15%~35%，约50%晚期恶性肿瘤患者会产生MPE<sup>[3]</sup>。在美国，每年超过125 000成人因MPE住院，累计医疗费用超过50亿美元<sup>[4]</sup>。

目前我国尚缺少MPE的流行病学数据。肺癌和恶性胸膜间皮瘤（malignant pleural mesothelioma, MPM）是MPE最常见的病因。MPE严重降低患者生活质量，控制MPE有利于改善患者呼吸困难症状、缓解胸痛、减少胸腔侵入性操作，延长患者的生存期。

## 1 MPE的发病机制

MPE的发病机制目前尚未完全明确，已知的因素包括癌细胞浸润引起血管或淋巴管回流受阻、发生炎性反应和血管通透性增高。近年来血管生成作为MPE的发病机制之一受到广泛关注。血管生成包括新血管生成、血管通透性增加以及血管内皮细胞增殖，这些机制协助肿瘤细胞从血管内转移到胸腔<sup>[5]</sup>。

VEGF是一个内皮生长因子家族，包括VEGF-A、B、C、D和胎盘因子，其与内皮细胞表面血管内皮生长因子受体（vascular endothelial growth factor receptor, VEGFR）-1-3的结合，对VEGF的产生形成正反馈，是MPE发病机制的关

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表1 良恶性胸膜疾病病因<sup>[2]</sup>Table 1 Pathogenesis of benign and malignant pleural diseases<sup>[2]</sup>

| Common pathogenesis     | Rare pathogenesis   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Tumour-like conditions  |   |
| Pleural thickening      | Castleman's disease   |
| Pleural pseudotumour    | Hemangioendothelioma  |
| Pleural plaque          | Splenosis   |
| Haematoma               |   |
| Benign tumours          |   |
| Solitary fibrous tumour | Calcifying fibrous pseudotumour   |
| Lipoma                  |   |
| Mesothelial cyst        |   |
| Primary malignancies    |   |
| Malignant mesothelioma  | Malignant fibrous tumour  |
| Lymphoma                | Sarcoma<br>Askin tumour<br>Osteosarcoma<br>Malignant fibrous histiocytoma |
| Secondary malignancies  |   |
| Lung cancer             | Kidney cancer   |
| Breast cancer           | Prostate cancer   |
| Lymphoma                | Melanoma  |
| Unknown origin          | Sarcoma   |
| Ovarian cancer          | Myeloma   |
| Gastric cancer          |   |

键<sup>[6-7]</sup>。很多实体肿瘤均可产生大量VEGF，VEGF使血管和间皮通透性增加的效果比组胺强5万倍。VEGF通过促进内皮形成窗孔，产生细胞间隙，使细胞交界完整性受损；VEGF能诱导血管内皮细胞有丝分裂和趋化，刺激毛细血管出芽；此外，VEGF可诱导血管内皮分化和增殖，促进肿瘤的生长和MPE的产生<sup>[5]</sup>。

恶性肿瘤和炎性细胞、血小板、白细胞在胸腔内可产生大量VEGF<sup>[5]</sup>。胸水VEGF在良性病变

中可升高，但在MPE中升高更为显著。多个研究<sup>[8-10]</sup>显示肺癌所致MPE患者的胸水中VEGF水平明显高于结核性胸腔积液（ $P<0.001$ ）和BPE（ $P<0.01$ ）患者。血清VEGF对肺癌相关MPE诊断的敏感度为82.6%，特异性为86.4%<sup>[11]</sup>。高水平的VEGF预示着更短的生存期<sup>[1,12]</sup>。

贝伐珠单抗作为人源性的VEGF单克隆抗体，通过抑制VEGF与受体结合发挥作用。目前安维汀被FDA批准的适应证包括晚期结直肠癌、非鳞非小细胞肺癌、复发恶性胶质瘤、晚期肾细胞癌、持续、复发、晚期宫颈癌、上皮性卵巢癌、输卵管癌或原发性腹膜癌，无绝对禁忌证。使用贝伐珠单抗需警惕胃肠道穿孔、瘘管、手术和伤口愈合并发症、高血压，可逆性后部脑病综合征，肾损伤和蛋白尿等。根据贝伐珠单抗的不良反应，部分患者需谨慎使用或停药。如择期手术患者，需提前停用贝伐珠单抗28天直至伤口愈合。近期咯血量大于1/2茶匙者不能使用贝伐珠单抗。

## 2 贝伐珠单抗在肺癌相关MPE治疗中的作用

肺癌是全世界发病率和死亡率最高的恶性肿瘤，其中非小细胞肺癌（non-small cell lung cancer, NSCLC）是最常见的类型，占85%；在中国，80% NSCLC患者在初诊时已属晚期<sup>[13]</sup>。贝伐珠单抗联合铂类化疗是晚期非鳞NSCLC的一线治疗方案之一。多项临床研究显示，贝伐珠单抗能缓解非鳞NSCLC相关MPE<sup>[14-21]</sup>，见表2。

两项前瞻性Ⅱ期临床研究<sup>[14-15]</sup>以静脉输注贝伐珠单抗联合化疗6周期，并以贝伐珠单抗维持治

表2 贝伐珠单抗在NSCLC相关MPE中的研究

Table 2 Studies about bevacizumab in NSCLC-related MPE

| Author(year)                     | n  | Research design   | Methods                                   | Effect  |
|----------------------------------|----|---|---|---|
| Tamiya M(2013) <sup>[14]</sup>   | 23 | Prospective, multicenter, single-arm, open-label phase II trial | Carboplatin+paclitaxel+bevacizumab(iv)    | ORR 60.8%, DCR 87%<br>PFS 7.1 months, OS 11.7 months                    |
| Usui K(2016) <sup>[15]</sup>     | 28 | Prospective, multicenter, single-arm, open-label phase II trial | Carboplatin+pemetrexed+bevacizumab(iv)    | ORR 46.4%, DCR 78.6%<br>PFS 8.2 months, OS 18.6 months                  |
| Tao H(2018) <sup>[16]</sup>      | 21 | Prospective, multicenter, single-arm trial                      | Chemotherapy+bevacizumab(iv)              | ORR 81%<br>PFS 7.8 months, OS 25.8 months                               |
| Kitamura K(2013) <sup>[17]</sup> | 13 | Retrospective, single-center, single-arm trial                  | Carboplatin+bevacizumab(iv)               | DCR 92.3%<br>PFS 10.4 months  |
| Masago K(2015) <sup>[18]</sup>   | 21 | Retrospective, multi-center, single-arm trial                   | Chemotherapy+bevacizumab(iv)              | ORR 71.4%<br>CR 14.3%   |
| Du N(2013) <sup>[19]</sup>       | 70 | Prospective, single center, randomized controlled trial         | Cisplatin+bevacizumab vs. cisplatin(ip)   | ORR 83.33% vs. 50% ( $P<0.05$ )<br>OS 10.3 vs. 10.1 months ( $P>0.05$ ) |
| Qi N(2016) <sup>[20]</sup>       | 24 | Prospective, single center, Randomized controlled trial         | Paclitaxel+bevacizumab vs. paclitaxel(ip) | MPE control rate 78.6% vs. 50.0%  |
| Wang Z(2018) <sup>[21]</sup>     | 33 | Prospective, multicenter, single-arm trial                      | Paclitaxel+bevacizumab(ip)                | OS 22.2 months<br>PFS 8.4 months  |

Notes: iv: intravenous infusion; ip: intrapleural infusion; ORR: overall response rate; DCR: disease control rate; PFS: progression free survival; OS: overall survival.

疗,与对照组相比,得到了较好的中位无进展生存期(progression free survival, PFS)(8.2 vs. 7.4月)和OS(18.6 vs. 11.7月)。研究发现,治疗后患者血清VEGF水平明显下降,血清VEGF低的患者PFS长于VEGF水平高的患者。

另有两项回顾性临床研究<sup>[17-18]</sup>分析了静脉输注贝伐珠单抗对NSCLC相关MPE的疗效,也观察了贝伐珠单抗的临床获益。贝伐珠单抗联合化疗较单纯化疗的总体缓解率(overall response rate, ORR)更高(71.4% vs. 23.8%),联合化疗组的PFS达到10.4月,并且报告了贝伐珠单抗联合化疗的安全性,常见不良反应主要包括中性粒细胞减少、血小板减少、高血压和蛋白尿等。

胸腔注射贝伐珠单抗亦能控制MPE。多项随机对照临床研究显示<sup>[19-21]</sup>,胸腔注射贝伐珠单抗联合化疗组对比单纯化疗组得到更高的疾病控制率(disease control rate, DCR)、ORR和更长的PFS、OS,患者生活质量也得到提高。胸腔注射贝伐珠单抗联合化疗的治疗前后血清VEGF下降更明显。胸腔注射贝伐珠单抗主要的不良事件包括高血压、出血、中性粒细胞降低、恶心、呕吐、腹泻等,虽然胸腔注射贝伐珠单抗联合化疗的不良事件发生率比单纯化疗高,但没有严重不良事件发生。

Chen等<sup>[22]</sup>进行了一项迄今为止最大样本量的回顾性临床研究,共纳入574例伴有MPE的NSCLC患者,胸腔内注射贝伐珠单抗治疗MPE的DCR显著高于胸腔注射化疗药物、胸腔注射生物反应调节剂和单纯胸腔穿刺(90.0% vs. 82.4% vs. 67.59% vs. 46.55%),证实胸腔内注射贝伐珠单抗治疗MPE具有临床疗效。贝伐珠单抗相关的不良事件中,蛋白尿的发生率在胸腔内注射贝伐珠单抗组较高,其余高血压、血栓、胃肠穿孔、出血等不良事件在四组患者中没有明显差异。

对晚期NSCLC接受表皮生长因子受体激酶抑制剂(epidermal growth factor receptor-tyrosine kinase inhibitors, EGFR-TKIs)治疗后耐药并产生MPE的患者,Jiang等进行了回顾性研究<sup>[23]</sup>,纳入86例具有MPE的EGFR-TKIs耐药的NSCLC患者,分别在原靶向药的基础上联用贝伐珠单抗和化疗联合贝伐珠单抗,结果提示靶向药联合贝伐珠单抗对MPE的控制率高于化疗联合贝伐珠单抗组(89.4% vs. 64.1%,  $P=0.005$ ),且靶向药组的PFS也较化疗组延长(6.3 vs. 4.8月,  $P=0.042$ )。Rosell等进行的多中心单臂研究中<sup>[24]</sup>,纳入109例EGFR-TKIs耐药的患者,以厄洛替尼和贝伐珠单抗治

疗,PFS达到一年的患者占55%。对EGFR-TKIs耐药的NSCLC患者,在原用药基础上加用贝伐珠单抗对生存期和MPE控制都有一定效果。

### 3 贝伐珠单抗在MPM治疗中的作用

研究显示,对不可手术切除的MPM,贝伐珠单抗联合铂类化疗是有效的治疗方式。一项“贝伐珠单抗联合顺铂和培美曲塞治疗胸膜间皮瘤”(mesothelioma avastin cisplatin pemetrexed study, MAPS)的研究显示贝伐珠单抗联合化疗显著延长了MPM患者的中位PFS(9.2月 vs. 7.3月,  $P<0.0001$ )以及OS(18.8月 vs. 16.1月,  $P=0.0167$ )<sup>[25]</sup>。根据这项研究的结果,美国国家综合癌症网络(National Comprehensive Cancer Network, NCCN)指南在2017年推荐将此疗法作为胸膜间皮瘤的一线标准治疗方案。

### 4 其他抗血管生成药物的作用

除了VEGF,转化生长因子(transforming growth factor, TGF)和血小板生长因子(platelet-derived growth factor, PDGF)在MPE形成中亦有一定作用,多靶点酪氨酸激酶抑制剂治疗MPE的研究也正在进行。

研究显示,小分子VEGF-TKIs包括凡德他尼和西地尼布对MPE的ORR为0~23%,OS小于12月<sup>[26-27]</sup>。凡德他尼也没有延长胸膜固定术的维持时间<sup>[26]</sup>。阿昔替尼联合培美曲塞、顺铂治疗MPM的Ⅱ期临床对照研究中,阿昔替尼联合化疗组和安慰剂联合化疗组的PFS和OS均没有显示出统计学差异<sup>[28]</sup>。尼达尼布联合顺铂和培美曲塞在Ⅱ期临床研究中显示,对比安慰剂联合顺铂和培美曲塞治疗,尼达尼布联合化疗组的PFS延长,其Ⅲ期研究正在进行中<sup>[29-30]</sup>。多靶点酪氨酸激酶抑制剂安罗替尼通过抑制VEGFR 2、PDGFR $\beta$ 和成纤维生长因子受体1(fibroblast growth factor receptors, FGFR)的活化及其下游信号通路,抑制血管生成。目前,安罗替尼已经在中国被批准作为单一药物治疗经过二线及以上治疗后耐药NSCLC患者,但对于MPE的疗效暂无相关资料。

沙利度胺可以通过抑制肿瘤坏死因子(tumour necrosis factor, TNF)的活性从而降低VEGF的产生。两项临床研究探索了沙利度胺对MPM的疗效。一项Ⅱ期临床对照研究中<sup>[31]</sup>,分别以沙利度胺单药和沙利度胺联合化疗作为治疗方案,两组OS差距明显(5.2月 vs. 14.3月)。另一项随机对照临床研究显示,MPM患者在接受培美曲塞化疗

后，随机分为沙利度胺维持治疗组和最佳支持治疗组，两组的OS（10.6月 vs. 12.9月）和PFS（3.6月 vs. 3.5月）未见显著性差异<sup>[32]</sup>。因此沙利度胺对MPM的治疗价值还有待进一步的研究证实。

干扰素（interferon, IFN）是一种具有抗血管生成和免疫特性的细胞因子，IFN- $\alpha$ 能够抑制内皮细胞增长，干扰血管生成因子的表达和传递。两项临床研究显示，在胸腔内联合注射干扰素和顺铂对比胸腔内单纯注射顺铂<sup>[33-34]</sup>，联合干扰素治疗组的MPE控制率更高。另有一项研究显示，联合干扰素治疗组和单纯胸腔内注射顺铂相比，两组对MPE的控制率无显著性差异<sup>[35]</sup>。因此干扰素对MPE的治疗价值也尚不确切。

内皮抑素（Endostain）通过诱导肿瘤血管内皮细胞凋亡和抑制微血管生成来抑制肿瘤生长。与结核性胸腔积液患者相比，肺癌相关MPE患者血清和胸水内皮抑素水平较高。此外，血清和胸水中高水平的内皮抑素与不良预后相关<sup>[9]</sup>。在小鼠Lewis肺癌模型中，血管生成素-2抑制剂L1-10和恩度（Endostar）联合使用已被证实可以协同抑制肿瘤生长和MPE形成<sup>[36]</sup>。在体内，恩度联合顺铂无论是静脉还是胸腔内用药治疗MPE，PFS和MPE控制率都明显高于顺铂单药治疗<sup>[37]</sup>。

虽然VEGF在MPE的形成中具有关键性的作用，但迄今为止，除贝伐珠单抗以外，没有其他任何药物取得显著的临床疗效。新的抗血管生成单克隆抗体如雷莫芦单抗或其他VEGF-TKIs等药物，还在进行临床研究中。

## 5 结论

肺癌和MPM是MPE最常见的病因。MPE对癌症患者的生活质量和预后有不良影响。有效控制MPE可以改善患者症状，减少胸腔侵入性操作并延长患者生存期。由于血管生成在MPE的发展中起着至关重要的作用，贝伐珠单抗等抗血管生成治疗受到广泛关注。迄今为止，虽然没有前瞻性Ⅲ期临床研究来证实贝伐珠单抗联合化疗对MPE的疗效和安全性，但是大量回顾性研究和前瞻性的Ⅱ期临床研究均显示贝伐珠单抗可以提高MPE控制率，减少胸腔侵入性操作，改善患者预后。贝伐珠单抗联合顺铂和培美曲塞治疗MPM在Ⅲ期临床研究中取得显著获益，在NCCN指南中被推荐为一线治疗的方案之一。其他抗血管生成药物在治疗MPE中还没有取得令人鼓舞的疗效，需要未来开展更多的临床研究来进一步证实。

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